SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1995 (INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 16A)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1995 (to amend ARTICLE 292)

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE PREVENTION OF BARBAROUS AND BEASTLY CRUELTY AGAINST WOMEN BILL, 1995

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE (Maharashtra): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the barbarous and beastly cruelty against women such as battering or killing by strangulating or by any other means after committing rape on her, chopping the body into pieces ro burning the body in tandoor, or by sprinkling petrol, kerosene or by other inflammable object after committing gang-rape or raping a pregnant woman resulting in her death or miscarriage or burning alive any woman by providing deterrent punishment of capital punishment and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

THE RESERVATION OF POSTS FOR WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES BILL, 1994—Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): Now we shall take up for further consideration the Reservation of Posts for Women in Government Services Bill, 1994 moved by Shrimati Veena Verma on 4th August, 1995. On 17th August, 1995 Shri John F. Fernandes was speaking. He has not completed his speech. He may conclude his speech. Mr. John F. Fernandes. He is absent.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक निवेदन है और मैं एक-आध मिनट लूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): लीजिए आप आधा मिनट लीजिए, एक मिनट लीजिए।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: मान्यवर, आदरणीय वीणा जी का जो विधेयक है महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से स्वावलंबी बनाने और उनको मान-सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए आरक्षण से संबंधित है, बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। लेकिन दूसरा जो विधेयक है कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे जी का यह भी महिलाओं के प्रति उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): ठीक है, आपका मतलब है कि इस बिल को जल्दी समाप्त करें।

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: उसे समाप्त करके यह भी करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): हां, तो आप बैठ जाइये, अभी करता हूं Shri Virendra Kataria. He is not here. Shri B.B. Dutta. He is also not here. Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya. जरा आप इस भावना का ध्यान रखिए कि दूसरा बिल अभी आ जाए।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी...**(व्यवधान)** गौतम जी उस पर बोल चुके हैं...**(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): गौतम जी से कोई मतलब नहीं, हाउस के बिज़नैस से मतलब है।...**(व्यवधान)**... एक ही बिल चल रहा है।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी,

आप समय दे रहे हैं मैं बहुत ही संक्षेप में अपनी विचारों को रखूंगा। श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा जी ने जो यह सरकारी सेवाओं में महिलाओं के लिए पदों का आरक्षण, विधेयक, 1994 रखा है इसकी जो मूल भावना है इसका मैं पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूं क्योंकि महिलाओं को कमजोर वर्ग कहा जाता है और यह भी सही है कि उनके साथ अत्याचार और उनका शोषण होता है और संविधान में इस प्रावधान के बावजूद भी कि सब लोगों के साथ समानता का व्यवहार होना चाहिए महिलाओं के साथ समानता का व्यवहार नहीं होता है। लेकिन फिर भी आज भारत की संस्कृति है, उसमें महिलाओं को दुर्गा कहा गया है, काली कहा गया है, विद्या कहा गया है, सरस्वती कहा गया है, लक्ष्मी कहा गया है, वीणा भी कहा गया है और वीणा जी का तो यह विधेयक भी है और महिलाएं सर्वगुण सम्पन्न हैं और हमारे राष्ट्र की जो कुल जनसंख्या है उसकी करीब-करीब 50 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या महिलाओं की है। गांधीजी ने भी इस बात को कहा था कि अगर एक परिवार में किसी महिला या बालिका को शिक्षा प्रदान की जाती है तो इस का मतलब यह है कि पूरा परिवार शिक्षित होता है। इस दृष्टि से महिलाओं की सेवाओं में आरक्षण यदि हो जाता है तो अच्छी बात है लेकिन अगर महिलाओं में निरक्षरता है और महिलाएं शिक्षित नहीं हैं या समाज में शिक्षित महिलाओं की कमी है तो किस प्रकार से उन के लिए सेवाओं में आरक्षण होगा, इस बात को मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा है? मान्यार, इस संबंध में जो आंकड़े हैं, मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह एक निर्विवाद सत्य है कि हमारे देश में अधिकतर महिलाएं निरक्षर हैं और शिक्षित महिलाओं का प्रतिशत बहुत कम है। इसलिए मैं सब से पहले सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वह समाज के ऐसे लोगों को उत्प्रेरित करें जोकि पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं या ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि महिलाओं या बालिकाओं को शिक्षा प्रदान नहीं कराना चाहते। इस तरह हमारे देश की बच्चियों और महिलाओं को शिक्षा के ज्यादा अवसर मिलने चाहिए और सरकार को भी इस बारे में पूरा प्यास ही नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि सरकार को इस संबंध में आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ी संस्थाओं/शिक्षण संस्थाओं की मदद करनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, हमारे संविधान में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि लिंग के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा और इस पर कानूनी रोक भी है, लेकिन समाज में भेदभाव होता है, महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार होता है, उन का शोषण होता है और समाज में दहेज की कुप्रथा के नाम पर भी हमारी बहनों और महिलाओं के साथ अत्याचार होता है। इसे रोकने के लिए पूरा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। समाज से इस कुप्रथा को हमें खत्म करना होगा क्योंकि अगर यह खत्म नहीं होगी तो हमारे देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी। मान्यवर, जैसाकि वीणा जी ने अपने विधेयक के उद्देश्यों और कारणों में कहा है, "महिला वर्ग अभी भी सामाजिक रूप से उपेक्षित, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर और शैक्षणिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ है।" यह सत्य है। मान्यवर, मैंने उस प्रावधान को देखा नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा के इस विधेयक को संसद की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास भेजा जाए और वहां इस पर अच्छी तरह विचार-विमर्श हो सकता है तथा हम एक नतीजे पर पहुंच सकते हैं। मान्यवर क्योंकि सदन का भी यह विचार है कि हमारी महिलाएं उपेक्षित है, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर हैं और उन्हें पुरुषों की बराबरी पर आना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस बात को फिर दोहराऊंगा कि यदि यह प्रावधान हो तो उसे आप देख लें और वीणा जी के इस विधेयक को स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास विचार-विमर्श के लिए भेज दिया जाए।

DR. B.B. DUTTA (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support whole-heartedly the Bill moved by Shrimati Veena Verma for the reservation of posts for women in Government services. Sir, women in our country constitute, for all practical purposes, a very weak section. They are economically weak and they are also historically weak. They have been kept backward because of certain social norms and religious practices. Although we eulogise women, still, for all practical purposes, women have remained backward and they have been kept backward. If we go through the list of indicator of under-development and non-development, we will find that the backwardness of women is one of the greatest indicators of backwardness in the country and its economy. It is a big obstacle in the process of development. We have to release the energy, the vast energy potential in women contain. They can make a lot of contribution in various fields of our national activities. Nowadays, in the urban areas and in some developed areas where women have come up educationally, they are getting jobs. But what we have noticed is that in

various offices where women are small in number, where their strength is very less, they are sometimes harassed.

There is a lot of harassment which goes unreported and which is invisible. They have to go through all these things. It is very painful. If we employ women in large numbers, give them a decent share in various activities for which they are well suited, then this kind of harassment that is meted out to the womenfolk at the work place can be brought to an end. There are certain fields and activities where women are the best working force. Take for example, education, health, medical services, certain engineering departments like electronics, this and that, where we find that women are the best working force. They work sincerely, hoestly, deligently and loyally. I come from the North-East. In the hilly areas, if you compare the menfolk with the womenfolk the women folk work better. Even in the Government offices, we find that women form the better part of the labour force. Their work output is much better, they are much more efficient in discharging their duties than the menfolk. So, certain taboos and superstitutions that stand in the way of giving employment to women such as that the place of women is at home, they should look after the kitchen and take care of the children, are obsolete opinions and do not go well in a modern, society. Therefore, I wholeshearteedly support the Bill moved by Mrs. Veena Verma. I hope my colleagues in this House will ensure. That a decent percentage of reservation is given to the women. Just one more words. In the 73rd constitution amendment on Panchayati Raj, it augurs well that there is 30 per cent reservation for women. A provision has been made which states that in certain areas, only a women must become the Panchayat head. In one of my visits I found that in a particular area where a woman had become the Panchayat head—it was a Harijan area—women-beating had stopped. It happens that she and another women colleague, during the Panchyat meetings, bring out in the open certain facts as to the things that happen at night, the atrocities that are committed against women. And just by simple exposure, this was stopped. I am just giving an example. What I want is that women in good strength should be given employment in various departments and they should be present in good mubers to contribute in our nation building task.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): My colleague Mrs. Alva will be probably responding to this. But I would like to say one thing. I fully support this view of hon. Member Smt. Veena Verma. Quite frankly, I feel we should consider extending this to the Parliament and to the Assemblies too. If we can go up to the Panchayats and Corporations. I don't see why we should not go beyond. But it is for the Parliament to consider and for the Government to consider. In a way I am expressing my personal opinion. I, quite frankly, also personally, feel that we should extend this to the Pradesh Congress Committee, the District Congress Committee and other organisations. I do feel that women exercise their responsibilities in a more diligent manner. I feel, unless they are encouraged and unless reservations are not made, in this male dominated society, they will just not be allowed to come forward. Therefore, I fully support the intentions of Smt. Veena Verma in moving this Bill and I think we should consider it. Officially, Mrs. Alva will be responding.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): Respected Vice-Chairman, I have been listening to the various points that were made by my colleague Veenaji on this issue. I am really in a vary difficult position for the simple reason

that the National Perspective Plan which was prepared by the core group and which was chaired by me during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government, when I was the Minister for Women had made this recommendation even at that time to the Government.

I do believe that there is a need for positive intervention by the Government on behalf of women in all the sectors. I have with me the figures relating to employment of women in the Central Government as a percentage of the total working women. I must say that only 6.42 per cent of the total working women are in the Central Government, i.e., in regular employment of the Central Government. You are aware, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that it is not because women are not working in this country but because most women work in the unorganised sector in low paid jobs where there is neither the security of job nor are they able to enjoy the type of benefits which others in the organised sector enjoy. It is not because they are not qualified or are not willing to work. It is simply because of the social bias which exists in employing women.

We have the historic example. This Parliament passed a legislation for providing equal pay for equal work so that women were not paid less then men who did the same amount of work. But as a consequence of this legislation, employment of women in the organised sector began to fall because the feeling was that if women were to be paid the same salary, why should women be employed. Women were being employed earlier because they were not to be paid the same salaries as were paid to men. Even though we have been taking several steps ever since the Constitution came into being to ensure equal treatment to women in employment, in education, in inheritance, etc., we are facing even today a certain amount of basic discrimination being practised both in the private and the public sectors.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have taken several steps to ensure that there is not bias against women in the recruitment process. For the first time in the history of the Union Public Service Commission, we have a tribal woman as its Chairperson. For the first time we have one-third of women membership in the UPSC. It is something about which one can feel happy.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: We have earlier a woman Prime Minister also.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I know that. I also know that you appreciated her very much.

It is also for the first time that the 4-member Public Enterprises Selection Board has a woman as one of its members since its inception.

In July this year, in the Ministry of Personnel, we have issued orders to the effect that in all selection committees or boards constituted for making recruitment of more than ten posts in Group 'C' and 'D' posts, a woman should be represented on all such boards or committees. Such a member could be either from the general category or the reserved category and this is done to ensure that there is no discrimination against women as far as the recruitment process in concerned.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, various legislations were enacted over the years and I don't want to go into all those details. From the Special marriages act to the formation of the National Commission for Women, we have been taking various legislative, legal and other steps to ensure the participation of women on an equal footing. It is pertinent to note that the 73rd and the 74th Constitution. (Amendment) Act provided reservation for women in elections. As you are aware, the legislation was defeated in 1989. But we re-introduced it with the determination to see that this was through. The effects of these amendments were obvious. We have now about nine lakh women elected

to local bodies in different parts of the country. Seventy five thousand of them are occupying the posts of Chairpersons of the local bodies because of the reservation at the decision-making levels. I am sure all those who were doubtful about the capacity of women, particularly in the rural areas, to contest elections and come into positions of decision-making, are now convinced that women, if given an opportunity and a certain amount of support, could enter the mainstream of political and administrative positions. But, Sir, given the present circumstances, we do realise that there is need of what we call positive interventions on behalf of women.

There were many speeches made. Some of my colleagues, including Mr. S.S. Ahluwalia, had strong reservations about some of the measures which were talked about in Veenaji's Bill. But I think cutting across party lines, Members have agreed that there is need for all of us to be united on the issue of giving women a better opportunity in Government services and otherwise.

Sir, the question of 50% reservation limit, which has been fixed by the Supreme Court, was raised. This is one of things which has really delayed Government's decision on this issue. But we are trying to see if reservations for women, as a first step, could come within the groups of reserved categories themselves, for instance, giving thirty-three and one-third per cent to women within the Scheduled Castes, within the Backward Classes and within the General category or the category of handicapped persons and that if women are not available, it would go to the men within those very categories, so that the others don't come in and within that particular category women get some kind of a share. These are being considered by the Law Ministry and by the Government. We have had various consultations.

Sir, there are seventeen assurances already given in the House, which are before the Assurances Committee, saying that the Government is working on various issues which are involved and I can assure Veenaji and the House that the Government is seriously considering this recommendation which has come. I cannot announce it today because, I am sure, Mr. Gautam will stand up and say, "बोलो, कब करेंगे?

Give us a date or give us a time limit". I can't say it today, Sir. But I can assure the House and the Members that as long as I am in the Department of Personnel, this issue will be pushed as far as possible. I was very glad to hear my senior colleague in-charge of women, Mr. madhavrao Scindia...(*Interruptions*) I am sorry. I hope I am not misunderstood. I apologise, Sir. As Minister of H.R.D., he has a special responsibility to support our cause and I was very glad to see him standing up and supporting not only reservations in Government but he also wanted reservations in the Parliament and the Assemblies. I am sure we are all convinced...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): That will be the golden day when we do that.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: ...if more women came into the legislatures, the quality of political life itself would improve and

there would be a much better atmosphere in which you would all work, if there were more women around to bring the right type of atmosphere into out legislatures.

Sir, there has been a steady rise in employment of women in Government. But I admit that it is negligible even today because in 1993 it was just 12.8 per cent, which I think, is negligible and, therefore, we are all committed to see to it how more of them could come. We have launched various programmes for encouraging women to come into the police services. We have had TV serials. We have had various publicity compaigns to bring women into the administrative services and so on. And, we have also relaxed certain rules, for instance, in order that women are encouraged to come into the All India Services. Even after they join, when they get married, we see to it that the husbands and wives are posted to the same cadre, though not to the home cadre, we see that they get a common cadre and we transfer them to that one cadre of their choice. There are various such measures which we have taken to help women.

Sir, I would request my hon. colleague, Shrimati Veenaji, to withdraw the Bill and let the Government come with something concrete along these lines. I do understand that she has been an activist will all of us and we have all

3.00 P.M. been championing various causes tohether. I do realise the concern and commitment which she has for this cause. I would request her, on behalf of the Government, to withdraw the Bill and co-operate, help and advise us on how we can, with the consent of all the political parties, be able to come to Parliament with a consensus Bill that would improve the status of women and also make provision for increasing their percentage in education, private and public sector employment, and in the legislatures. With these words, Sir, I support very strongly veenaji's Bill, but in view of the constraints, I would request her to withdraw the Bill and allow us to come with something concrete to the House.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Provide Shri Ahluwalia supports your...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): In view of what Shrimati Margaret Alva and Shri Madhavrao Scindia have stated and in view of the fact that another Bill stands in the name of Miss Saroj Khaparde, may I request Smt. Veena Verma to be as brief as possible?

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश): आई विल बी ब्रीफ।

मेरे बिल जो कि सरकारी सेवाओं में महिलाओं के लिए पदों का आरक्षण विधेयक, 1994 था, पर यहां चर्चा हुई। उसमें 11 माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की। मैं उन सबके प्रति अपना अभार व्यक्त करती हूं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं आपके माध्यम से कि जैसा हम सबने इस बहस में सुना और जो सबने अपनी प्रतिक्रियाएं व्यक्त की उसके आधार पर यह एक कन्सेंसस बना है कि महिलाओं को समाज में स्टेटस देने के लिए, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए महिलाओं को नौकरियों में आने के लिए अवसरों की कमी रहती है। शिक्षा तो है ही। शिक्षा का तो हमारा उद्देश्य है। हम जल्दी से जल्दी शिक्षित कर रहे हैं। उसके लिए जो भी हमें करना होगा, कल्याणकारी योजनाएं हमारी सरकार देकर उनको आर्थिक रूप से, सामाजिक रूप से सबलता प्रदान करने की कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन नौकरियों में हम उनको आरक्षण देकर देश के विकास में भागीदारी में ला सकें और वे भी अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार देश के विकास में योगदान दे सकें इसके लिए यहां पर यह मांग रखी गयी थी। संभवतः सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन

किया है और हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री एस० एस० अहलुवालिया जी ने ...**(व्यवधान)**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल): इसका विरोध नहीं किया।

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा: इसका विरोध नहीं किया। मैं स्वयं आन रिकार्ड कहना चाहती हूं कि उन्होंने यह कहा कि मूल भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन बिल विदड्रा कर लेना चाहिए। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया जबकि उन्होंने मूल भावना का समर्थन किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सतीश अगरवाल): मारग्रेट आल्वाजी ने विदड्रावल की बात आज कही है, उन्होंने एडवांस में कह दी।

श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा: ऐसा ही लगता है। खैर।

मैं शुक्रगुजार हूं हमारे माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री श्री सिंधियाजी का जिन्होंने यहां पर महिलाओं ने जो मांगा या माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन के द्वारा महिलाओं के लिए जो मांगा उससे ज्यादा उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया। इसके लिए मैं उनकी शुक्रगुजार हूं। हमारी संसदीय मंत्री मारग्रेट आल्वा जी की भी शुक्रगुजार हूं। उन्होंने स्वयं कहा कि यहां पर 17 आश्वासन समिति में पेंडिंग हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि जल्दी से जल्दी उन पर विचार करके कोई एक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिए तथा मैं फिर यह अपील करूंगी कि जो भी महिलाओं के लिए हम इस सदन के द्वारा मांग करते हैं उन पर बहुत जरूर ध्यान दिया जाए। हमारी सभी मूल भावनाएं अच्छी होती हैं। हर कोई इसका समर्थक है कि महिलाओं को आगे आना चाहिए, उनको बराबरी का दर्जा देना चाहिए, उन पर अत्याचार रुकना चाहिए और उनको सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम होना चाहिए। उनको सुरक्षा की गारंटी दी जानी चाहिए। लेकिन हमारी मानसिकता अभी कहीं कम रह जाती है। मूल भावना का सब समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन यह भी सही है कि राष्ट्रीय महिला नीति पर कई बार चर्चा हो चुकी है और एक ड्राफ्ट प्लान भी बना था और उस कमेटी में मीटिंग भी हुई थी जिसमें कम से कम 50-60 एन०जी०ओज़ ने भाग लिया था।

उसमें मैं भी उपस्थित थी। वहां पर भी कंसेंसस यही निकल कर आया था कि सरकारी नौकरियों में किसी हद तक आरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए और राष्ट्रीय महिला नीति बहुत जल्दी ही हमारे मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी तय करने जा रहे हैं, मैं चाहती हूं कि राष्ट्रीय महिला नीति में इस पर विचार किया जाए कि महिलाओं को अपनी योग्यता, अपनी क्षमता दिखाने के लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण अवश्य देने की नीति पर नीतिगत विचार किया जाए और नीति में आए। मैं आन् रेकार्ड बताना चाहती हूं उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से कि मैंने इसी आशय का एक पत्र मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी लिखा है जिसमें हमारे माननीय राज्य सभा और लोक सभा के 50 सांसदों के हस्ताक्षर हैं इसके समर्थन में तो उस पर भी विचार किया जाए। मैं यहां मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय से पेंशन व कार्मिक मंत्रालय से भी अपील करूंगी और इसकी भी मैं शुक्रगुजार हूं कि मूल भावना का आदर इस सदन में महिलाओं के लिए किया जाता है।

अतः इन सब आश्वासनों के बावजूद कि हम महिलाओं को हर तरह से आरक्षण, सुरक्षा व स्टेटस देने की कोशिश में है और जल्दी किया जाए एक आश्वासन अवश्य मैं लेना चाहूंगी इस सदन के द्वारा महिलाओं के लिए कि जो भी महिलाओं का कार्य हो उस पर कार्यवाही हो, चाहे वह कानूनी हो या सामाजिक सुरक्षा हो या आर्थिक सुरक्षा हो, उसके आश्वासन के चलते मैं अपना बिल वापस लेना चाहती हूं। मुझे परमिशन दी जाए।

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

THE INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PROHIBITION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1995

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूं कि:

"स्त्री अशिष्ट रूपण (प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम, 1986 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किए जाए"

मान्यवर, हमारे इस देश में एक समय ऐसा था जब कहा जाता था कि,

"यत्र नारीस्तु पूजयन्ते रमयन्ते तत्र देवता"

यानी जहां नारी की पूजा की जाती है वहां देवता निवास करते हैं। यानी नारी का इतना आदर था कि देवों के समकक्ष माना जाता था। वह माता, बहन एवं अर्द्धांगिनी के रूप में आदरणीय थी। आज भी भारतीय नारी हमारे समाज की आधारशिला समझी जाती है। उसी से धर्म, सभ्यता, संस्कृति, परंपराएं तथा भविष्य टिके हुए हमें नज़र आते है। समाज का सौंदर्य, समृद्धि और शौष्ठव उसी के कारण स्थिर भी है। अतः भारतीय समाज